United Nations A/CONF.222/RPM.1/L.2

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 January 2014

Chinese, English, French and Russian only

Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Bangkok, 22-24 January 2014

Draft report

Rapporteur: Spica A. Tutuhatunewa (Indonesia)

Report of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 56/119, on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the General Assembly decided that each congress should be preceded by regional preparatory meetings, and also decided to call future congresses United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006, stressed the importance of regional preparatory meetings as a key preparatory tool for the congresses and as a conduit to incorporate regional concerns and perspectives into their preparation. The Group noted that despite globalization and the increasingly transboundary nature of criminality, different regions of the world continued to have different concerns, which they wanted to see properly reflected in the consideration of various topics by the congresses (E/CN.15/2007/6, para. 23).

3. In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Thirteenth Congress itself, in

V.14-00253 (E)

Please recycle

accordance with past practice and in consultation with Member States. The General Assembly also encouraged the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress.

4. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress and for the Congress in a timely manner, and invited Member States to be actively involved in that process.

5. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered a draft discussion guide at its twenty-second session. In its resolution 68/185, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the draft discussion guide, and requested the Secretary-General to finalize the discussion guide in a timely manner, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission, as well as additional comments and feedback from Member States, in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2014. The finalized discussion guide (A/CONF.222/PM.1) was published in July 2013.

6. In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly had encouraged Governments to undertake preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage and by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees. It also urged participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress. In its resolution 68/185, the General Assembly urged Governments to invite their representatives to do so and to actively participate in the regional preparatory meetings, where appropriate.

II. Conclusions and recommendations

7. The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice agreed that the action-oriented recommendations presented below, reflecting the regional perspective, should be considered when preparing the draft declaration to be submitted to the Congress.

A. Substantive items and workshops

1. Item 3 of the agenda of the Congress: Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development

8. The Meeting emphasized the relevance of rule of law for security, justice and human rights and stressed its crucial role as enabling condition and an integral part of sustainable and equitable growth. In this perspective, the Meeting took note with appreciation of the Bangkok Dialogue on the Rule of Law organized by Thailand in November 2013 and stressed the need for including rule of law, and particularly the crime prevention and criminal justice elements, into the ongoing process of formulation of the post-2015 Development Agenda.

9. The Meeting recognized the centrality of crime prevention and criminal justice issues for the rule of law and, consequently, for social and economic development and, in this perspective, it was also felt that a proper coordination among the different existing processes related to the post-2015 development agenda and the preparations for the 13th Crime Congress was necessary. The Meeting highlighted the need for UNODC, particularly in view of its expertise in developing indicators on, and measuring, rule of law, governance, violence, crime prevention and criminal justice, to be fully engaged in the related ongoing work.

10. The Meeting recommended to include elements of crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law into the United Nations Common Country Assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), UNDAF Action Plans and workplans, Country Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and any other development assistance frameworks.

11. Recognizing the importance of data and analysis, the Meeting recommended the development of evidence-based rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategies and the inclusion of such strategies in national development plans and national budgets, by setting specific targets and objectives of crime reduction, reintegration of offenders and victims, and crime prevention. The meeting suggested that Member States establish systems to assess risks which economic and social policies may have on public security before such policies are implemented.

12. Furthermore, the Meeting recognized the need of Member States to integrate children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts, to pay particular attention to the issue of child justice and to take into consideration applicable United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the criminal law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, and child victims and witnesses of crimes, taking into account also the gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children. It was also recommended that Member States develop and implement a comprehensive child justice policy, with allocation of adequate resources.

13. Countries were also invited by the Meeting to include in national plans on gender and the advancement of women measures to address women's access to

justice and redress as well as women's representation in the criminal justice system; and make gender-specific measures an integral part of any crime prevention and criminal justice policy.

14. Recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to address new forms of crimes and new modus operandi of criminal groups and highlighting the lack of knowledge of modern policing methods and relevant policies, the Meeting recommended to implement relevant United Nations standards and norms, including the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the 1990 Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

Workshop 1. Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders

15. The Meeting recognized that prison administrations are faced with challenges posed by women prisoners, including pregnant women or women prisoners with small children and Member States were invited to adopt relevant policies and measures in line with the 2010 United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules). Recognizing the specific problem of foreign women prisoners, who are particularly disadvantaged for a number of reasons as they usually receive less family visits and support from their relatives, and who may have difficulties in understanding the language or adapting to the culture, and recognizing that women with children or care duties for elder or disabled relatives may be in a more difficult situation as they may ignore what is happening to their families while they are awaiting trial or serving a sentence abroad, the Meeting recommended that Member States develop policy guidance on how to deal with such cases in line with the Bangkok Rules.

16. The Meeting invited Member States to promote the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, and ensure compliance with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should only be used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children, and to provide support and services for children deprived of their liberty prior and after release in order to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

17. Furthermore, the Meeting called on Member States to collect relevant information concerning children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the penal law, in particular children deprived of their liberty, so as to improve their administration of justice.

2. Item 4 of the agenda of the Congress: International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime

18. The meeting recommended that the Congress call upon Member States to adopt flexible approaches when cooperating through extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational

Organized Crime (UNTOC), and its protocols, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and recalled the importance of those conventions to enhance international cooperation in criminal matters.

19. In order to more effectively implement the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, the Meeting recommended that Member States should review national legal frameworks and practice on mutual legal assistance and extradition, with the aim of strengthening such laws and establishing competent national authorities that are adequately funded and staffed for the purpose of providing coordination and advisory functions related to extradition and mutual legal assistance.

20. States were also invited to support and strengthen international, regional and subregional networks aimed at facilitating regional and interregional cooperation, keeping in mind the importance of informal as well as formal methods of cooperation with a view to enhancing their efficiency. In this connection the Meeting took note of the appreciation of existing regional mechanisms, particularly the Bali Process. The Meeting also recognized the importance of regional cooperation in the area of capacity-building to improve the understanding of different criminal justice systems and to update and strengthen relevant legislation to address and overcome problems connected encountered in international cooperation. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that States consider making use of existing networks to examine emerging issues in international cooperation, including inter alia the use of videoconferencing and other related technologies for obtaining the testimony of witnesses and experts, as well as international cooperation in cases involving digital evidence.

21. The Meeting recommended that UNODC be requested to continue to support the establishment and maintenance of direct contacts between central authorities and prosecutors, including at the global level, as well as the collection and dissemination of information about national institutional frameworks and legal requirements for international cooperation. UNODC should also be invited to examine ways and means of facilitating the establishment of channels of communication among central authorities and the exchange of information between States concerned.

22. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that the revision of the United Nations Model Treaty on Extradition and the Model Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters be explored. The Meeting further recommended the update of related manuals and technical assistance tools as necessary, with a view to reflecting recent developments in the field of international cooperation in criminal matters.

Workshop 2. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims

23. Recognizing the centrality of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its additional Protocols on Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons in addressing the criminal phenomena of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, the Meeting invited Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to these legal instruments. The Meeting also recommended that Member States continue to review

and, as appropriate, strengthen their relevant legislation, including criminal legislation, and establish as criminal offences the acts covered by the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Organized Crime Convention, including by introducing appropriate sanctions commensurate with the nature and gravity of the offence concerned.

24. The Meeting recognized that the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons may, in some cases, share some common features. However it recommended that Member States consider them to be distinct crimes requiring separate legal, operational and policy responses.

25. Pursuant to article 20 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and in accordance with national legislation, the Meeting also recommended that Member States make use of a range of special investigative techniques in smuggling of migrants and/or trafficking in persons cases, commensurate with the needs of the investigation, as an effective means to gather intelligence and evidence.

26. The Meeting recognized the relevance of cooperation with civil society organizations in providing assistance and support to victims of trafficking in persons.

27. Furthermore, the Meeting encouraged Member States to address the challenges to the effective prosecution of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, including by considering making smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking eligible for effective witness protection measures in order to encourage their cooperation and testimony and to facilitate investigations, prosecutions and convictions of criminals.

3. Item 5 of the agenda of the Congress: Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime

28. With a view to strengthening the understanding of the links between different forms of new and emerging transnational crime, including environmental crime, the Meeting encouraged countries, with the support of UNODC as required, to further develop research methods for identifying the nature and identity of organized criminal groups involved, socioeconomic and structural "drivers" of such crimes, the extent to which emerging crimes are facilitated by corruption, levels of direct and indirect harm caused, and the size of illicit financial flows generated as a result.

29. States were also encouraged to analyse national criminalization and procedural law frameworks for the investigation and prosecution of new and emerging forms of transnational crime, in order to reduce safe havens for criminal conduct, to ensure that laws are sufficiently flexible to address future criminal innovations, to obtain an effective balance between criminal law deterrence and crime prevention, and to provide for timely international cooperation.

Workshop 3. Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation

30. The meeting welcomed the guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property adopted by the 3rd open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting held in Vienna from 15 to 17 January 2014.

31. The meeting stressed its appreciation of the important work of the United Nations intergovernmental expert groups on cybercrime and protection against trafficking in cultural property, and recommended that the work of the expert groups continue.

32. The Meeting invited States to consider implementing comprehensive responses to the problem of illicit trafficking in cultural property, taking into consideration harmonized national frameworks, which may include, or be based on, the specific guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property, to strengthen crime prevention as well as investigations, prosecutions, adjudication, and related international cooperation in criminal matters, of related criminal offences.

33. The Meeting stressed the importance of effective action against money-laundering and cybercrime. In this connection, the Meeting recommended that the international community seek appropriate ways to improve its response to these forms of crime and enhance related international cooperation. The Meeting also recommended that Member States consider improving their capacity to collect data related to trafficking in cultural property, in particular to trafficking that involves organized criminal groups, and to share this data with UNODC for analysis and reporting of findings, so as to enhance the international response to the illicit trafficking in cultural property. States were also invited to reaffirm their request for UNODC to further review the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property, taking into account views and comments expressed by Member States.

34. In addition the Meeting recommended that Member States consider the identification of best practices for the improvement of coordination in developing a comprehensive response, while respecting national sovereignty, to the problem of cybercrime, taking into consideration respective national legislation on cybercrime and existing international cooperation on cybercrime. The Meeting also considered the importance of strengthening Member States capacity to track and prevent cybercrime activity, in particular through the delivery of educational tools and public awareness campaigns related to cybercrime. In this regard, States were encouraged to consider requesting UNODC to assist in coordinating such awareness campaigns with a view to supporting prevention of cybercrime and an understanding of online safety and to consider requesting UNODC to develop tools and programmes that can facilitate cybercrime awareness and prevention.

4. Item 6 of the agenda of the Congress: National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice

35. The Meeting recognized the importance of public participation in strengthening crime prevention and underlined, in particular, the relevance of raising public awareness, preventing victimization, increasing cooperation between the public and the competent authorities, and raising public confidence in criminal justice through a more efficient response by the criminal justice system.

36. The Meeting highlighted that public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice can be significantly enhanced by improving e-government systems whereby citizens are able to convey their views on security and justice issues that affect them to the relevant authorities, and access information and services.

37. The Meeting also underlined the importance of providing and partnering with community initiatives for the prevention of crime and violence and the social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders, and encourage, inter alia through tax benefits or other incentives to enterprises, the active participation of the business sector in social inclusion programmes and employability schemes for vulnerable members of society and those released from prison.

38. The relevance of strengthening the capacities of police services to perform the functions of proximity police and community police that work closely with citizens in identifying solutions for the prevention of crime and violence in particular in vulnerable communities was also recognized. This was viewed as particularly crucial in situations where the State and the police need to regain the trust of communities such as is the case of communities affected by serious forms of crimes such as organized crime.

39. Furthermore the Meeting recommended that UNODC continue providing technical assistance to Member States upon request to conduct in-depth criminological studies, and implementing diagnostic tools such as local safety audits and victimization surveys that engage the public in a participatory manner and provide knowledge-based information for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to crime.

Workshop 4. Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal just.ce: experiences and lessons learned

40. The importance of economic and social policies promoting equality and justice for the development of effective crime preventions strategies and programmes was recognized and highlighted.

41. The Meeting recommended that Member States recognize and assess the role of traditional and new media (such as facebook, twitter, etc.) in the development of policies and programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice. Countries were also encouraged to develop strategies for addressing positive and potentially negative outcomes from the growth in social media use.

42. The Meeting also invited Member States to consider adopting strategies and programmes that foster public participation in the development of criminal justice reforms, including programmes such as lay judges, paralegals, volunteer probation

officers etc., in order to maximize the use of their available resources and to increase the trust of the public in the criminal justice system.

43. The Meeting invited Member States to share best practices and exchange information on private sector participation in crime prevention and criminal justice and requested the United Nations, in particular UNODC, to develop technical assistance tools to provide advice to States on how to encourage and benefit from public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including for example, a compendium of good practice examples for private sector involvement.

B. Other issues

44. The observer for UNAFEI illustrated the preparations for Workshop 1 on "Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders". In particular, he presented the organization of the workshop's panel devoted to the treatment of women offenders which will be structured in a way to effectively identify good and working practices in the treatment of women offenders in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules) adopted in 2010.

45. The observer of Qatar, the host country of the 13th Crime Congress, gave a presentation on the state of progress of all actions required for the timely and efficient preparations for the Congress. In particular, he illustrated the web page dedicated to the 13th Congress that Qatar will officially launch in early February 2014.

46. The observer for the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council delivered a presentation on the arrangements to be made, and the facilities to be available, for the organization of the ancillary meetings during the 13th Congress.

III. Attendance and organization of work

A. Date and venue of the Meeting

47. The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Bangkok from 22 to 24 January 2014.

B. Attendance

48. The following States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific were represented at the Meeting: Australia, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Samoa, Thailand, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

49. Qatar was represented by an observer delegation at the Meeting.

50. The following entities of the United Nations system were represented by observers: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Development Programme.

51. The following institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network were represented by observers: International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

52. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

53. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented by observers: Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, International Association of Prosecutors and the World Wide Fund for Nature.

C. Opening of the Meeting

54. The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was opened on 22 January 2014 by Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand, who, in her opening remarks, after welcoming the participants, recalled the experience of Thailand in hosting the 11th Crime Congress in 2005 and highlighted the political relevance and role played by the Crime Congresses in shaping new policies and strategies to address crime challenges and in developing new international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. She also recalled that the 13th Crime Congress, to be held in Qatar in 2015, will not only mark the 60th anniversary of the Congresses but will also mark the anniversary of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, she stressed the close interconnection between rule of law and development and emphasized how the rule of law is crucial and essential for the promotion of peace, security, development and the protection of human rights. Furthermore, she invited the Meeting to focus on identifying main challenges faced in implementing criminal justice policies within the broad rule of law efforts and development goals, addressing new and emerging forms of crime strategies so as to ensure that the Regional Preparatory Meeting will conclude its work by identifying practical and viable recommendations for the 13th Crime Congress and its final declaration.

55. The representative of UNODC, speaking on behalf of the Executive Director, commended the Government of Thailand for offering to host the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Congress and thanked the country for its leadership on rule of law issues which resulted in the adoption of a resolution on "The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015" by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its 22nd session as well as in the organization of the Bangkok Dialogue on the Rule Law in November 2013.

56. In his opening remarks, the UNODC representative stressed that the international community is increasingly focusing on the post-2015 development

agenda, and that internationally there is a growing realization that weak rule of law and transnational crime are major threats to social and economic development and challenge States' ability to register progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals. In this framework it was highlighted that while development planning and thinking has traditionally focused mainly on economic and employment indicators, environment, health and education, the more recent years have witnessed a shift with an increased recognition that rule of law is both an outcome and enabler of development.

57. Reference was made to the global volume of the annual money flow from transnational organized crime, estimated around US$ 870 billion, and to the fact that the positive forces of globalization and integration are constantly exploited by criminal groups to increase illicit activity. With specific regard to the East Asia and the Pacific region, it was stressed that conservative estimates of the value of the activities of the organized criminal groups were at US$ 90 billion per year. In this framework the mandate and activities of UNODC to assist Member States to address rule of law and crime challenges were recalled and particular emphasis was placed on the recently launched UNODC Regional Programme for Southeast Asia 2014-2017 based on an integrated approach which mainstreams crime and justice issues in the development agenda.

58. In concluding, the speaker recalled the role historically played by the United Nations Crime Congresses in driving discussion around current challenges as well as giving States an opportunity to debate international standards and policy in crime prevention and criminal justice. In this perspective, he underlined how the 13th Congress and its Regional Preparatory Meetings would provide a unique opportunity for Member States to actively contribute to the post-2015 development agenda as well as to discuss comprehensive and balanced measures that will prevent and respond to new and emerging forms of crime and criminal justice challenges.

59. The Secretary of the Regional Preparatory Meeting recalled how the theme of the 13th Crime Congress, its agenda items and workshops had been carefully identified and adopted by the General Assembly with a view to mainstreaming the work and deliberations of the Congress, the only global conference on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, into the overall United Nations development agenda and post-2015 deliberations. In this regard, he highlighted how the Congress theme, its substantive items and workshops were closely interconnected so as to feed each other in an upstream-downstream relationship. With a view to reflecting this close connection between the substantive items and the topics of the workshops, it was proposed to cluster the discussion as follows:

(a) Substantive item 3 ("Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development") was discussed together with workshop 1 ("Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders");

(b) Substantive item 4 ("International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime") was discussed together with

workshop 2 ("Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims);

(c) Substantive item 5 ("Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime") was discussed together with workshop 3 ("Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation");

(d) Substantive item 6 ("National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice") was discussed with workshop 4 ("Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned").

D. Election of officers

60. At its 1st meeting, on 22 January 2014, the Meeting elected, by acclamation, the following officers:

Chairperson:	Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol (Thailand)
Vice-Chairperson:	Daria O. Shimanovskaya (Russian Federation)
Rapporteur:	Spica. A. Tutuhatunewa (Indonesia)

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

61. Also at its 1st meeting, the Meeting adopted its provisional agenda (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/L.1), which read as follows:

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
4. Substantive items on the agenda of the Thirteenth Congress:
   (a) Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development;
   (b) International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime;
   (c) Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime;
   (d) National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. Topics to be considered by workshops within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress:

   (a) Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders;

   (b) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims;

   (c) Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation;

   (d) Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned.

6. Recommendations for the Thirteenth Congress.

7. Adoption of the report of the Meeting.

62. At the same meeting, the Meeting approved its organization of work. The list of documents before the Meeting is contained in annex II.

IV. Adoption of the report and closure of the Meeting

63. At its 6th meeting, on 24 January 2014, the Meeting considered and adopted its report (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/L.2).